

## A POLITICAL CENTER

Chicago, Ill., June 20.—The stream of incoming delegations to the republican national convention set in with the early hours this morning, and through the entire day train after train unloaded its quota of badged and buttoned enthusiasts. At the various down town hotels headquarters have been opened for the delegations from nearly all of the states. A few of the delegations have been delayed, but all are expected to be on hand by this evening.

This morning inaugurated the serious work of the convention, and witnessed the beginning of the real excitement attending an event of such magnitude and importance. Delegations and clubs are parading the streets, and visitors are pouring in by thousands. All the clubs and hotels and most of the business houses in the central section of the city are gaily decorated in honor of the occasion, and when night falls Chicago will be a blaze of electric light. Thousands of electric lights have been fastened along State street from Madison to Van Buren street and tonight it will be the most brilliantly illuminated spot in the city.

As the visiting clubs arrived at the various railroad stations today they were met by committees of the Cook County Republican club, the Hamilton club and other republican organizations of Chicago, and escorted to their headquarters, all of which had been selected in advance. Conspicuous among the visiting clubs are the famous Tippecanoe club of Cleveland, the Commercial club of Indianapolis, the American club of Pittsburg, and equally well known political organizations from Denver, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and other cities. An army of newspaper correspondents is being cared for by the Press club, of Chicago.

**Arrangements for Convention.**  
Chicago, Ill., June 20.—So far as the arrangements of the convention hall are concerned everything is in readiness for the fall of the gavel that will call to order the thirteenth national convention of the republican party. Inside and out the Coliseum is bright with flags and bunting, flags of immense proportions flying from all the towers and minarets that adorn the Wabash avenue facade of the structure. The platform for the speakers and officers of the convention is at the east end of the hall and directly faces the main entrance. A broad aisle leads the way from the structure to the platform. In a semi-circle at the base of the platform desks have been provided for members of the press. The platform for the newspaper men is about three feet above the level of the delegate floor, and the platform for speakers is four feet above this. Provisions have been made for seating members of the national committee on a platform provided for the presiding officer and secretaries. At the rear of this, at an elevation of three feet, is still another platform, which will be reserved for the accommodation of distinguished guests. Delegates themselves will be accommodated with chairs on the floor of the hall arranged in the shape of a fan so that all delegates will face the presiding officer. The places to be occupied by the delegations from the several states and territories, including Porto Rico and Hawaii, are designated by standards. The seats have been arranged in such a manner as to make access and egress easy, and the exits are sufficiently numerous to prevent any discomfort of those who have business before the convention.

**A Roosevelt Convention.**  
Chicago, Ill., June 20.—The republican national convention which assembles in Chicago tomorrow may be truthfully termed a "Roosevelt convention." It is doubtful if a dissenting vote may be cast against the nomination of the president. The selection of the candidate for vice president will afford the only contest in the convention and even this is not expected to be a very spirited proceeding. Several sections of the country have put forth favorite sons for the honor, but it is pretty well understood that the middle west will furnish the man.

The convention will consist of 958 delegates. Of this number 798 are under instructions to vote for the president, and of the remaining 258 a large number are tacitly instructed. A remarkable fact is that not a single delegate is under instructions to vote for any other candidate.

The states and territories which have solid delegations under instructions to vote for the president are: Alabama, 23; Alaska, 4; Arizona, 6; Colorado, 10; Delaware, 6; Florida, 19; Hawaii, 6; Idaho, 6; Indian Territory, 8; Iowa, 26; Maine, 12; Maryland, 16; Mississippi, 20; Montana, 6; Nevada, 6; New Mexico, 6; North Dakota, 8; Oklahoma, 6; Oregon, 8; South Dakota, 8; South Carolina, 18; Utah, 6; Vermont, 8; Washington, 10; and Wyoming, 6.

Of the states and territories which have partly instructed delegations are: Arkansas, with 18 delegates, has 8 uninstructed; California instructed 4 of its 20, 816 of the 14 delegates from Connecticut are instructed. Only 2 of the 26 delegates of Georgia are instructed. Illinois has 25 delegates, and 26 of these are instructed. All but 2 of the 30 delegates from Indiana are instructed. Kansas, with 20, and Kentucky, with 26, have only 2 each that are not instructed. Ten of the 18 delegates from Louisiana are instructed, and only 12 of the 43 delegates from Massachusetts are instructed, but the other 20 are voted for as friendly.

Michigan sends 18 of the 28 delegates under instructions, and of the total delegation of 22 from Minnesota 20 are instructed. Twenty-eight delegates from Missouri are instructed, and this state is entitled to 26.

Fourteen out of 16 are instructed in Nebraska, and 4 out of 8 in New Hampshire. New Jersey did not instruct at all, but endorsed Mr. Roosevelt for nomination. Of the 78 delegates from New York 54 are instructed to vote for the president, and 24 were elected without instructions. North Carolina instructed 10 out of 24, Ohio 26 out of 40 and Pennsylvania 24 out of 65.

All of these states, however, endorsed the president. So did also Rhode Island, which neglected to instruct its 8 delegates. Tennessee instructed 20 of its 24, Texas instructed 22 of its 26 and Virginia 18 of its 24. Only 2 delegates of the 14 from West Virginia would be free to vote for any other candidate, and of the 26 delegates of Wisconsin 12 are instructed.

**Unlucky Number.**  
Washington, June 20.—The republican convention at Chicago this week is the thirteenth national convention held by the party, but the leaders are not inclined to be superstitious because of the unlucky number.

The republican party held its first convention in 1856. It met first at Pittsburgh, but adjourned to Philadelphia on June 17, where Fremont and Dayton were chosen on the first ballot. The republican convention of 1860 met at Chicago and on the third ballot nominated Lincoln over Seward, his chief competitor, and Cameron, Chase and Bates, the favorite sons of their respective states. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine was named for vice president over Cassius M. Clay, who died only last year at his home in Kentucky. In 1864 the republicans met at Baltimore and nominated Lincoln and Johnson. Lincoln received all the votes of the convention except Missouri, which voted for General Grant.

The republican national conventions since the war have all been held in the middle west, except the convention of 1872, which met in Philadelphia and re-nominated President Grant, and the convention four years ago which met in the same city and re-nominated McKinley for president and named Theodore Roosevelt for vice president.

Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati in June, 1876, on the seventh ballot, over Blaine, the leading candidate, and a field of "favorite sons," comprising Conkling of New York, Hartranft of Pennsylvania, Jewell of Connecticut, John Sherman of Ohio, Benjamin H. Bristol of Kentucky, and ex-Governor Morton of Indiana.

The republican convention of 1880 met in Chicago, and was the most interesting one that ever assembled in the country. The contest for the nomination between Grant and Blaine, with John Sherman a formidable third in the race, was a most bitter one. General Garfield was nominated on the thirty-fifth ballot.

Blaine and Logan were nominated at Chicago in the republican convention which met June 3, 1884. Harrison was nominated at Chicago in 1888, and re-nominated at Minneapolis in 1892. The convention which named William McKinley for the first time met in St. Louis in 1896 and the convention which re-nominated him was held at Philadelphia four years later.

The convention system of nominating candidates seems to have originated in Pennsylvania, where it was used as early as 1788 in selecting state officers, and later in the choice of candidates for congress. Baltimore was the favorite city for the convention in the antebellum period, no less than nine national conventions having assembled in the city in less than thirty years. During the same period only one convention was held west of the Alleghenies, that in 1856, at Cincinnati, which nominated James Buchanan. During the whole time since national conventions came into style only one met within the area of the Confederate states, and that was the democratic convention of 1860, which first met at Charleston, S. C., but adjourned to Baltimore before its deliberations were concluded.

**The Republican Platform.**  
Chicago, Ill., June 20.—Heldom if ever before in the history of the republican party, has it been possible to make so accurate a forecast of the platform in advance of the assembling of the national convention as in the case this year. A draft of the platform was completed weeks ago, after a series of White House conferences among the party leaders, and if any changes are made by the committee on resolutions, they will be of the most minor character.

After the usual expressions of confidence in the eternal principles of the republican party, the platform will specifically commend Theodore Roosevelt, the man, for his faithful adherence to the policies of McKinley, to his fearless charge of the duties of his high office, for the important part he played in the crisis of the anthracite coal strike, and for representing the highest ideals of American manhood.

The platform will then review the foreign relations of the United States under President Roosevelt's administration, asserting that no function of his office renders an unfair and unsafe president; more leave to involve the nation in grave and inextricable complications than the administration of its foreign affairs. Among the

achievements of Theodore Roosevelt's administration will be enumerated the accomplishment of Cuban reciprocity and the ratification of the treaty with Cuba which incorporates the Platt amendment. The wise and conservative course of the administration in the Venezuelan affair, which resulted in the most signal triumph for arbitration and in the protection of Venezuela's American creditors, will be so exhibited as to throw into strong contrast the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland.

The settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute, another triumph for American diplomacy and for arbitration, accomplished by peaceful means, under critical circumstances will be made the basis for further approval of Mr. Roosevelt's administration.

The skillful and far-seeing diplomacy which effected the negotiation and ratification of the treaty with China, whereby the United States in the face of subtle but powerful opposition, acquired treaty rights in Manchuria, will be cited in substantiation of the assertion that Theodore Roosevelt is an exceptionally conservative and wise executive.

The administration and congress will be warmly commended for the acquisition of the Panama canal, the completion of which must accrue so largely to the advantage of the United States and to the world at large.

The president will be praised for his successful enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which was enacted by a republican congress and first applied by a republican president. Special attention will be given to the phraseology of this plan of the platform. It will say in effect that it is not the policy or intention of the republican party to assault legitimate industry and business or to infringe on the rights of persons or property, but to attack only those whose monopolies which are in the nature of a conspiracy against commerce.

Grateful comment on the extraordinary prosperity of the nation will be followed by a brief contrast of existing conditions with those of 1893 and by the assertion that the monetary system of the nation is now on such a stable and satisfactory basis that men look back with wonder and amazement when they recall the wild vagaries and still wilder democratic theories of 1896.

The section of the platform which deals with protection will be almost a replica of the Massachusetts plan. It will read substantially as follows:

"Protection, which guards and develops our industries, is a cardinal principle of the republican party. We insist upon the maintenance of this principle, but we recognize that particular tariff schedules are neither sacred nor immutable. Rates of duty may be altered when changed conditions demand their alteration, but no revision should be undertaken unless it is clear that the benefit will more than compensate for the disturbance of business which inevitably attends a revision of the tariff schedules. No such revision be intrusted with safety to any other than the party of protection. To intrust it to the democratic party is again to invite the democratic disaster and panic of 1893.

Other planks deal with the nation's debt to those who imperiled their lives for the preservation of the republic, which will be declared to have been faithfully paid; with the responsibilities incurred by the treaty of Paris, which will be declared to have been faithfully kept, as witness the prosperity of Porto Rico and the Philippine islands; with the sacredness of the ballot, the equality of all citizens, etc.

**The Candidacy of Fairbanks.**  
Chicago, June 20.—The furor which has been brought in the struggle and the ranks of nearly all the state delegations have been filled. With the arrival of the delayed delegations were eliminated all obstacles to holding caucuses. State headquarters were sought and the program of the day ascertained. It developed that most of the caucuses would be held in the day or night. Senator Fairbanks' continued silence regarding the vice presidency has caused some of his strongest supporters on his delegation to advise him to make the announcement today that he would be glad to have the nomination. Though most of the states will caucus today, and the convention begins tomorrow, the hotels are not crowded.

As the day advanced it became evident that the efforts to "smoke out" Fairbanks would not succeed. The senator remained silent, but though his friends reiterated his position to the effect that the vice presidency is not an office to be sought, yet cannot be declined by any man nominated for it.

"We pledge ourselves to make such changes from time to time in the tariff schedules as the changing conditions make necessary," that is the language of the proposed tariff platform as now agreed upon and it is evident that no further concession will be made to those demanding revision.

**Long Favors Taft.**  
Chicago, June 20.—John Long, of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy, today authorized the Associated Press to announce his candidate for vice presidency as Wm. H. Taft, secretary of war, whom he regards as the most available and best man.

**New Mexico Delegation.**  
Special to The Citizen.  
Chicago, June 20.—The New Mexico delegation organized by selecting Gov. M. A. Otero, chairman and member of notification committee of president; Sol Luna, member of national committee; F. A. Hubbell, vice president; H. O. Bursum, committee on resolutions; W. P. Dame, secretary and member of committee on rules and order; W. G. Sargent, permanent organization; W. H. H. Lowellyn, member of committee on credentials; D. J. Leahy, member of committee on notification of vice president.

The delegates have headquarters at the Wellington hotel.

**Thrown From a Wagon.**  
Mr. George K. Babcock was thrown from his wagon and severely bruised. He applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely and says it is the best liniment he ever used. Mr. Babcock is a well-known citizen of North Plain, Conn. There is nothing equal to Pain Balm for sprains and bruises. It will effect a cure in one-third the time required by any other treatment. For sale by all druggists.

## COURT MATTERS

### OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, UP NORTH.

The case of Pablo Aranda versus Braulio Gallardo, involving the title to certain mining properties in the San Pedro district, has been set for hearing in the first judicial court of Santa Fe county on July 27.

In the case of Pablo Aranda versus R. M. Carley, involving title to certain mining property in the San Pedro district, the demurrer of the plaintiff to portions of the answer of the defendant will be heard before the first judicial district court of Santa Fe county on July 27.

The case of William R. Markley, of St. Louis, San Juan county, involving title to certain lands in San Juan county, was set for hearing before the first judicial district court of San Juan county at Santa Fe on August 2.

In the case of Margaret Davis versus Louis C. Davis, both of Santa Fe county, petition for divorce, A. L. Kennedy of Corralito was appointed referee to take testimony in the case.

In the case of Fanny Hamlin versus Lee Hamlin, both of Taos county, application for divorce, the case has been set for trial before the first judicial district court of Taos county at Santa Fe on October 2.

**Driven to Desperation.**  
Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in burns, cuts, wounds, ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c. at all druggists.

### OFFICIAL MATTERS.

The bond of F. P. Crichton, to whom the contract for the necessary repairs on the federal building was awarded, has been accepted and work on the building will begin on Monday, June 20.

**Appointed on the Commission of Irrigation.**  
Governor Otero appointed Arthur Seligman of Santa Fe a member of the commission of irrigation of the Territory of New Mexico vice George W. Knaebel, resigned. Mr. Seligman qualified today.

**Notaries Public Appointed.**  
The following notaries public have been appointed by Governor Otero: Mary H. Davis, Las Vegas, San Miguel county; Saul Rosenthal, Las Vegas, San Miguel county; Damon Ortiz, Hall's Peak, Mora county; George H. Hunker, Las Vegas, San Miguel county.

**Territorial Funds Received.**  
The following public funds were received by Territorial Treasurer J. H. Vaughn: From W. G. Black, treasurer and ex-officio collector of San Juan county, taxes for 1902, \$1,493.81; From Manuel Baca, treasurer and ex-officio collector of Sandoval county, tax for 1902, \$2,777.59; From Leopoldo Sanchez, treasurer and ex-officio collector of Leonard Wood county, tax for 1902, \$25.66; tax for 1903, \$1,526.51.

**From Eugenio Romero, treasurer and ex-officio collector of San Miguel county, tax for 1902, \$12.45; tax for 1903, \$17,311.82.**

**Surveys of Public Lands in New Mexico.**  
Delegate Rodney did a good act for New Mexico in the house of representatives on the 20th day of March last, when the sundry civil appropriation bill was being considered. An appropriation of \$400,000 was made for surveys and resurvey of public lands, and lands donated to educational and other institutions in several states, and the bill attempted to give preference to certain states mentioned therein. However, the delegate as shown on Pages 41 and 42 of the Congressional Record of March 20, 1904, had the bill amended, after considerable of a fight, on the floor of the house by inserting the words "and territories," after the word "states," so that the territory of New Mexico now comes in for every benefit under that appropriation of \$400,000 in the way of having its surveys of its school and institution lands, as well as public lands, made that any state mentioned in the bill does.

**Articles of Incorporation.**  
The following incorporation papers were today filed in the office of the secretary of the territory: The Modern Cattle and Investment company. Incorporators and directors for three months, Frank McKee of Denver; George S. Good, Rock Haven, Pennsylvania; Henry Curtis Mills, Denver; Hugo Seaberg, Raton. The object of the corporation is to buy and sell and own all kinds of live stock. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each. The principal place of business of the corporation is Raton, Colfax county, New Mexico, with an auxiliary office in Chihuahua, Mexico. The corporation is to exist for 50 years.

Articles of incorporation were also filed for the "Elks" Lease Holding company," Frank McKee, Noa Hild, Joseph H. O'Reilly, William H. Hahn and Peter F. McCanna are the incorporators and also directors of the company. They are all residents of Albuquerque, Bernalillo county. The objects of the corporation are to buy, sell and mortgage property. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 12,000 shares of a par value of \$5 each. The company is to exist 50 years. Its place of business is Albuquerque, Bernalillo county.

**An Alarm Clock for 25c.**  
If you want to get up early and feel good all day take a Little Early Riser or two at bed time. These little pills relax the nerves, give quiet rest and refreshing sleep, with a gentle movement of the bowels about breakfast time. W. H. Howell, Houston, Tex., says "Early Risers are the best pills made for constipation." "Billingsness," etc." Sold by B. H. Briggs & Co., and S. Vans & Son.

**National Committeemen.**  
Chicago, June 21.—The new national committeemen appointed today include the following members: Colorado, A. M. Stevenson; Texas, Cecil A. Lyons; Wyoming, George E. Sexton; New Mexico, Solomon Luna.

The committee on resolutions includes the following: Colorado, C. C. Lawson; Texas, A. J. Rosenthal; Wyoming, C. G. Clark; New Mexico, H. O. Bursum.

Subscribe for The Citizen.

## PRIZES FOR FIRE HORSES

### BRAVE STEEDS RECOGNIZED FOR FIRST TIME IN ENGINE CONTESTS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

St. Louis, June 21.—Fire horses from every city in the country have been invited to compete for prizes in connection with the International Horse Show at the World's Fair. This is the first time that the fire horse has had a place on the prize list and the first time that the brave steed has appeared before a critical gaze of exposition judges.

### GREAT TOBACCO EXHIBITS

#### SEVERAL STATES MAKE ARTISTIC DISPLAY OF THE SEDUCTIVE WEED.

St. Louis, June 21.—Tobacco plays its part at the World's Fair, the several tobacco exhibits being the most complete and comprehensive ever seen at any fair. In the center of the Tennessee exhibit is a model tobacco barn, filled with leaf tobacco hanging up to cure. Surrounding the barn are numerous glass cases filled with tobacco, the three distinctive Tennessee varieties being shown. They are the East Tennessee light, or home trade tobacco, the Middle Tennessee dark, or export types, and the West Tennessee brown. There are some cases of fine Burley and other choice tobaccos, and a private exhibit of tobaccos for the African and West Indian trade, also a special display of Montgomery county fine tobacco.

The tobacco exhibit is surrounded with large columns veneered with tobacco and connected by ropes of twisted tobacco, decorated with large tassels of tobacco containing a tobacco plant. On every column appears the word "Tennessee," and every one is artistically decorated with tobacco in twigs, plugs and various shapes. The work was done by J. C. Kendrick, who for the past twenty years has been president of the Clarksville, Tenn., Tobacco Board of Trade.

Next to Tennessee's pretty display of tobacco is the Connecticut exhibit, consisting of a large glass case filled with Havana seed leaf, Sympter leaf and cigar fillers and wrappers.

Virginia's tobacco is guarded by Puckontas, who in a statue draped with tobacco leaves, stands upon a high pedestal of tobacco. Her scant clothing is of tobacco, her movements are of tobacco, and tobacco is found in many glasses around her. The tobacco ropes, extending the entire exhibit, connecting these three states with Kentucky whose tobacco exhibit consists of many cases of leaf tobacco, presses full of leaf, stacks of plug in boxes and models of tobacco warehouses, drying houses, presses, etc., etc., and a field of tobacco.

### WITHOUT IRRIGATION

#### JAMES C. DUNN HAS RAISED THE FINEST FRUIT AND SHADE TREES IN THIS SECTION.

James C. Dunn, a fruit grower living two miles north of this town, was in Tuesday and brought with him some samples of peaches picked from trees only two years old and trees that had never been irrigated. The peaches were a good size and as fine fruit as can be raised anywhere. Mr. Dunn has cottonwood trees on his farm that are only two years old, and they are as large as the trees in this town that are four years old. The trees on his place have never been irrigated. Mr. Dunn says that notwithstanding the fact that there has been practically no rain fall for eleven months, that moisture can be found four inches from the surface any time in the sandy soil of his farm. That is the secret of its trees developing so rapidly, as this natural moisture is far superior to irrigation. He said that he was a fruit grower in California for twenty years, but this country was far superior to any he had ever been in for fruit growing.

Some trees on his farm have grown three and one-half feet in the past year.

The peaches from his trees are on exhibition at the office of the Alamo-San Joaquin improvement company—Alamo-San Joaquin Journal.

**Santa Fe to Buy Saloons.**—It comes from good authority that the Santa Fe contemplate the purchase of the S-P saloon and other saloon property in the neighborhood of the Santa Fe office. These reports have become a great nuisance to the company in capacitating employees for work, and causing a great deal of trouble among men in and outside the stockade.

1. The popping of popcorn is due to volatilization of the oil contained in the kernel.

2. Field corn does not pop as readily as popcorn because the outer portion of the kernel is more porous, permitting the escape of the oil as it volatilizes, while in the case of popcorn a great pressure is developed in the kernel by the confined oil and the

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# \$50,000.00

## Cash Given Away to Users of LION COFFEE

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of Lion Coffee. Not only will the Lion-Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

### In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

the same Lion-Heads will entitle you to estimates in our \$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contest, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send in as many estimates as desired. There will be

### TWO GREAT CONTESTS

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair; the second relates to Total Vote For President to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. \$50,000.00 will be distributed in each of these contests, making \$100,000.00 on the two, and, to make it still more interesting, in addition to this amount, we will give a Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00 to the one who is nearest correct on both contests, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

**Five Lion-Heads** cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2 cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:

**WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST**

What will be the total July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair? At Chicago, July 4, 1903, the attendance was 80,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Western Union Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1st Prize	\$5,000.00
2nd Prize	1,000.00
3rd Prize	500.00
4th Prize	250.00
5th Prize	100.00
6th Prize	50.00
7th Prize	25.00
8th Prize	10.00
9th Prize	5.00
10th Prize	2.50
11th Prize	1.00
12th Prize	0.50
13th Prize	0.25
14th Prize	0.10
15th Prize	0.05
16th Prize	0.02
17th Prize	0.01
18th Prize	0.005
19th Prize	0.002
20th Prize	0.001

2139 PRIZES, TOTAL \$50,000.00

**Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2 cent stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded.**

**PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST**

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (total for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In 1903, 5,935,853 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimate received in Western Union Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1st Prize	\$5,000.00
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3rd Prize	500.00
4th Prize	250.00
5th Prize	100.00
6th Prize	50.00
7th Prize	25.00
8th Prize	10.00
9th Prize	5.00
10th Prize	2.50
11th Prize	1.00
12th Prize	0.50
13th Prize	0.25
14th Prize	0.10
15th Prize	0.05
16th Prize	0.02
17th Prize	0.01
18th Prize	0.005
19th Prize	0.002
20th Prize	0.001

2139 PRIZES, TOTAL \$50,000.00

## 4279 PRIZES 4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a grand total of \$50,000.00.

### COMPLETE DETAILED PARTICULARS IN EVERY PACKAGE OF LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

## LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

### COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS

For men who toil